

Getting to Know the Language of the Content Expectations *Annotated Timeline*

Within the Content Expectations documents the term *annotated timeline* is used. Educators have asked for clarification about the meaning this term. An *annotated timeline* is one which includes information about the dates identified. Using the information provided, persons with limited knowledge of the identified dates can use the annotations to determine relationships and organize new information chronologically. Here is a content expectation from grade four United States and Michigan Studies that uses the term *annotated timeline*:

4 H3.0.9 Create timelines (using decades after 1930) to sequence and describe important events in Michigan history; annotate with connections to the past and impact on the future.

Arsenal of Democracy 1941 to 1945

- December 7, 1941** 183 Japanese warplanes attacked Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii. The result was 2,433 deaths, the destruction of 18 U.S. warships and 188 airplanes. The United States declares war on Japan and her allies. With American men enlisting in the war effort, the work force quickly diminished.
- 1942** Women were being urged to take advantage of any technical training to better prepare themselves to replace the men now in uniform. Women, both young and old, worked at the shipyards, factories and munitions plants across America. During the war the women increased the workforce by 50 percent.
- 1942** Rosie the Riveter's first mention was in a song written by Redd Evans and John Jacob Loeb. Women war workers were paid only 60 percent of male wages.
- May 29, 1943** The famous illustrator Norman Rockwell created a "Rosie" image to appear on the cover of the *Saturday Evening Post*, the Memorial Day issue.
- 1944** 16 percent of all working women held jobs in war industries. While an estimated 18 million women worked during the war. Continual appeals were issued from government sources throughout the war, with articles and ads placed in magazines to get women's attention. Such titles as, "Women, you could hasten victory by working and save your man," abounded. One of the many slogans shouted, "The more women at work, the sooner we win." Women also became streetcar drivers, operated heavy construction machinery, worked in lumber and steel mills, unloaded freight and much more.
- 1945** When the war ended with the Allies victorious, the need for munitions workers abruptly ceased. Women were now forced to leave their jobs to seek others. But the number of working women never again fell to pre-war levels.